









[illegible]



## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Subscription prices in advance.  
 Single copy, 5 cents.  
 Daily, 10 cents per week.  
 Weekly, 50 cents per month.  
 Monthly, \$1.50 per quarter.  
 Semi-annual, \$3.00.  
 Annual, \$6.00.  
 Part of a year at the same rate.

Advertisements are taken at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements for real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, are taken at the rate of 5 cents per line for the first week, and 2 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, special rates will be made.

the spirits sometimes being taken separately and sometimes by the side of the customer. The police, getting wind of the affair, visited the photographer, who made a full confession and produced a draped doll, which he figured as the body of the spirit, and also a large assortment of heads, which were fixed upon the doll to suit the necessary age and sex. Hyman was condemned to 500 flogs and twelve months' imprisonment. LEMARIE, a confederate, who had been detected at one time personating a spirit, was subjected to a similar fate, and FERNAN, an American, was fined 300 francs and six months' imprisonment. A curious feature of the affair is that several witnesses, notwithstanding the confession and production of the machinery, insisted that they had seen spirit-photographs. The degree of gullibility thus displayed is almost incomprehensible.

**NINETY-NINE FORTHS.**  
 There have been really one hundred of them—the original Fourth and ninety-nine cheap imitations. Ninety-nine times has the American eagle shrieked and the American orator roared. Ninety-nine times have we indulged in vocal pyrotechnics and Chinese fire-crackers. Ninety-nine successive years have we set aside one whole day for killing small boys, putting out eyes, rending limbs, scoring horses, burning houses, and otherwise providing disaster, dismay, and disgust, as a glorification and symbol of the American idea of freedom. There must be one more of a hundred into one. After the cumulative fashion of one of GILMAN'S Jubilees, there might be a hundred gentlemen appointed to read the Declaration of Independence in concert, a hundred cannon to fire a hundred salutes, a hundred ministers to make the opening prayer, a hundred orators to deliver the same old speech, and a hundred packages of fire-crackers set off at once as a grand benediction and finale. But, if we shall survive the hundredth repetition of unlimited license and folly, cannot some other and more sensible celebration of the anniversary of American independence be invented? Can't we dispense with the crackers, and rockets, and pistols, and cannon, and gimcracks, and the whizz and bang of the traditional Fourth?

What is it we celebrate, after all? The character of the celebration comes down from a day when the American heart first awoke at the suggestion of a red-coat, and when a flint-lock saved over from Lexington and Bunker Hill were brought out naturally upon the recurrence of the day when the Americans formally swore their allegiance to King George, and started out to attain a new nationality. But every year has sent the bitterness from the reciprocal antagonism between the British and Americans; the symbols ought likewise to be thrown aside. It is time to abandon the childish types of an animosity that dates from our youth. The number of people in this country of native birth who cherish a traditional hatred of Great Britain is very limited. We are attaining adolescence in our national growth. We have more serious matters, and have gone through more trying experiences, than at the time the Fourth-of-July pistol and fire-cracker had a special significance. We have had serious internal strife, political and warlike. We have grown in territory, population, invention, wealth, luxury, with a progress without parallel or precedent. This growth ought to have obliterated the petty and puerile spite that our present mode of celebrating the national anniversary inevitably suggests. We believe that it has done so, and it only remains to change the form.

After the next Fourth, when we shall recall and celebrate the growth of the nation, and its wonderful accomplishments, will it be in order then to celebrate rather to investigate than to glorify, rather to meditate than to celebrate? Will it not be well to put off the old form of resentment to Great Britain, and cultivate closer affiliation? We started hundred years ago with English civilization, and the model of a Republic. It was a curious and dangerous experiment. We have succeeded to a degree, but we should not deceive ourselves with the delusion of a perfect and permanent success, wherein we have at once advanced *pari passu* with Mother Country in civilization and stability, and passed her in democracy and freedom. Great Britain has made immense strides in both. With the exception of the American idea of universal suffrage, which carries with it the idea of political and social license, the British institutions are so broad that we may well inquire whether personal rights, and security of property, and administration of justice, are not as soundly based in Great Britain as in America.

After we shall have completed our century we must hold ourselves to a more strict account for our civil, political, and moral condition than when we were sewing the wild oats of our youth. The anniversary of our national birth will then have something of the maturity, sobriety, retrospection, and respectability of the man who begins to count the gray hairs, and the wrinkles who can no longer disguise the wrinkles, and who look back over life to sum up and balance the good and the evil, the pleasures and pains, the profitable and unprofitable disposition of time, the successes and errors, of a career.

Official morality, political rectitude, and commercial integrity, are the themes that should henceforth occupy the anniversary thoughts of the nation. We should take more into account the accumulating dangers of a democracy that rests upon universal suffrage, unlimited as to numbers and unequalled as to education or possessions. A Republic cannot bear up under corruption as well as a monarchy. The diffusion of power and the clash of interests, the spirit of partyism, the rule of caucuses, the influence of demagogues, the greed for political power and office, and the misuse of both—all combine to the increase rather than the suppression of corruption, whether political or commercial. We have already begun to suffer seriously in our reputation abroad. Mr. SUMNER, the other day in London, was almost forced into a defense of the nation because of the impression which has been left by the exposure of public corruption and corporate frauds in this country. There is no other way to correct public morals than to begin with exposures which hurt our good name and bring our system into disrepute. But exposures are not enough, they must be followed with punishment and succeeded by reform. The *London Standard*, the organ of the English Tories, and the mouthpiece of the descendants of King GEORGE and the oligarchy we fought a hundred years ago, says that we are only exposing our sins without doing anything to reform them.

At the very last moment, however, of this six months' vigilance, and his name is JAMES F. TAYLOR, one of the jury. For six long months he has sat and listened to the testimony of witnesses without striking at exposing any sin of the nation. He is a

but not punish or reform, on account of our system, with universal suffrage for a cornerstone. This is the impression of monarchists everywhere, and of a large proportion of what may be called constitutionalists. It is for the Republicans of America to demonstrate the contrary, and render the ideal Government practical by an improved civil service, honest political aims, purity in public life, honesty in commercial circles, and steadfastness of purpose everywhere. Let the Fourth-of-July celebrations after this rather than an effete and tiresome display of an ancient and almost-forgotten feud with a pig-headed oligarchy that is now nearly extinct even in Great Britain.

**THE CHARTER OF 1873.**  
 The Mayor and the Common Council, and the various counsel, official and unofficial, insist that the charter of 1873 is in full force and operation, and that, therefore, the Board of Fire and Police is no longer in existence, and is now practically legally superseded by the ordinance creating the office of City Marshal and Fire Marshal. If this theory that the charter is now in force be correct, then there are many other things that are changed, altered, or abolished.

1. The Common Council as at present constituted is legislated out of office, and the present ward boundaries abolished; the charter reduces the number of Aldermen from 40 to 36, and the number of wards from 50 to 18.  
 2. Sec. 111 provides that the City Council may assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes by ascertaining, on or before the second Monday in August, the total amount of appropriations for all corporate purposes and to be collected by tax-levy, and by ordinance, levy and assess such amount as ascertained upon the real and personal property within the city subject to taxation, as the same is assessed for State and county purposes for the current year. A copy of such ordinance shall be certified to the County Clerk, who shall proceed as directed by the General Revenue law of the State. This section excludes all other mode of collecting and levying city taxes. If the charter of 1873 be adopted, it, in the language of the Supreme Court, excludes all tax-levying or collecting by any other plan or under any other law.

3. This section legislates the City Assessor and Tax Commissioner out of office.  
 4. If the charter of 1873 be in force, it abolishes the Board of Public Works. It abolishes, also, the Board of Health and the Board of Education, and authorizes the Common Council to create other offices in their place.

If, therefore, the Police Board be abolished, let it go, but let us get rid also, and at the same time, of all the other Boards, and let us have the City Council created, and the new officers appointed. If the charter is in force at all, let it be put in force generally, and not by piecemeal. Let us get rid of those sturdy tax-eating departments, the Tax Commissioner and the City Assessor.

But the Common Council have refused to abolish these various other Boards. It has refused to recognize so much of the charter as requires the city tax to be collected under the general law of the State. It has voted the salaries of all the officers whose offices have been abolished by the new charter, and therefore, if the claim of authority in the case of the Police Board be valid, is perpetuating a series of Boards and offices which the charter has spouted out of existence.

We have no objection to the legal abolition of all the Boards, which in fact are unnecessary upon the administration of the City Government. But it is important that they be disposed of legally; any other proceeding will but embarrass the City Government in the end. Behind all this is the yet undetermined question whether the charter has ever been adopted. That has yet to be decided judicially. The city might well afford to wait until the Supreme Court has decided judicially, particularly as no interest is at stake which will suffer by the few weeks' delay.

**THE HERO OF THE BEECHER CASE.**  
 Just the Boston scandal of the hero, HAYNES, it has none. The hero made his appearance at a most unexpected time and in a most unexpected place. Nearly every one has been looking for him in Plymouth Church, in the Pantheon, in the witness-box, in the Tuxton family, among the Free-Lovers, the Communists, the Spiritualists, the strong-minded, the advanced thinkers, and the other truck which has been directly and indirectly involved in this scandal, but have failed to find him; and when the case was called on, when the last witness was pumped, and the last long-winded lawyer has finished his last sentence, and the Judge has spoken his final word, and the hero-seekers had begun to despair, lo! he turns up in the jury-room, one of the twelve victims who have endured the six months' martyrdom.

There were times during the trial when it seemed as if a hero might appear for the admiration and applause of the public, but one condition than when we were sewing the wild oats of our youth. The anniversary of our national birth will then have something of the maturity, sobriety, retrospection, and respectability of the man who begins to count the gray hairs, and the wrinkles who can no longer disguise the wrinkles, and who look back over life to sum up and balance the good and the evil, the pleasures and pains, the profitable and unprofitable disposition of time, the successes and errors, of a career.

Official morality, political rectitude, and commercial integrity, are the themes that should henceforth occupy the anniversary thoughts of the nation. We should take more into account the accumulating dangers of a democracy that rests upon universal suffrage, unlimited as to numbers and unequalled as to education or possessions. A Republic cannot bear up under corruption as well as a monarchy. The diffusion of power and the clash of interests, the spirit of partyism, the rule of caucuses, the influence of demagogues, the greed for political power and office, and the misuse of both—all combine to the increase rather than the suppression of corruption, whether political or commercial. We have already begun to suffer seriously in our reputation abroad. Mr. SUMNER, the other day in London, was almost forced into a defense of the nation because of the impression which has been left by the exposure of public corruption and corporate frauds in this country. There is no other way to correct public morals than to begin with exposures which hurt our good name and bring our system into disrepute. But exposures are not enough, they must be followed with punishment and succeeded by reform. The *London Standard*, the organ of the English Tories, and the mouthpiece of the descendants of King GEORGE and the oligarchy we fought a hundred years ago, says that we are only exposing our sins without doing anything to reform them.

At the very last moment, however, of this six months' vigilance, and his name is JAMES F. TAYLOR, one of the jury. For six long months he has sat and listened to the testimony of witnesses without striking at exposing any sin of the nation. He is a

long months he has witnessed the incoming and the outgoing of the Tuxton crowd and the Plymouth Church procession. For six long months he has heard witnesses perjuring themselves, heard thousands of questions and answers, and hundreds of objections, without finishing. All the emotional gush and sentimentality, the obsequy and silly sentimentalism, poems, essays, sermons, legal arguments, technicalities, and quibbles, have been poured into that man's ears, and he has never flinched. Lawyers have succumbed to vertigo, the Court to the heat, witnesses to fatigue, some of the jury to headache, sisters of Plymouth Church to fainting, but this juror has come up fresh and ready every morning, and left at night without a word of lassitude. Then the lawyers poured weeks of talk into his ears, and still he flinched not, and came up smiling each day to take his dose. Then he went out with his brethren. Seven long days they wrestled with each other in the heat and studied the mountains of evidence. One by one they faltered and fell, and at the end of the seventh day, eleven of them had given up in despair, and would wait, struggle, or talk no longer, but our hero was still plucky and talky. He had enlisted for the war, and was bound to fight it to the end.

He had waded into the evidence so far that it was just as easy to keep going ahead as to turn round and come out. When at last by sheer animal force and overwhelming numbers the other eleven compelled him to go into court, and stated that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict, boldly the hero protested that he was not ready to give it up, and, clearly his challenge rung out: "May it please the Court, I do not think we ought to be discharged just yet. We are still discussing the evidence, and I think we could profitably stay out longer." There's grit for you! There's the end of one of which heroes are made. There was a German philosopher who devoted years of his life trying to figure out how many angels could stand at once upon the point of a needle. Men have given their lives to the study of the problem of perpetual motion. They have spent years in the study of a single shell, or flower, have striven from youth to old age in trying to discover the secret of alchemy; but no case that we can recall displays the angelic patience, the iron endurance, the stubborn determination, and the inflexible courage, of this hero who, after six months of slush and gush, lies and libels, and seven days of dry discussion on bread and butter facts, still demands that he shall be allowed to wrestle with the insoluble question which has become the nuisance and the nightmare of the whole American public. The hero of the BEECHER case is JAMES F. TAYLOR.

**BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT IN CHICAGO.**  
 The speedy recovery from the panic is one of the wonderful but characteristic items in the history of Chicago.

We are always on the results of the panic of 1873 on the general condition of the country. The false, though seeming fair, prosperity that preceded the disaster of 1873 was the result of depreciated money, wild speculation, excessive credit, extravagant expenditures, and a general desire to acquire wealth by short process rather than by labor. Men grew tired of labor, and invested time, health, and means in speculation with all the confidence and hope with which neophytes sit down to the gambling-table to make themselves rich in an hour. The fatal error of the banks speculating interested and involved in these speculations, extended credit to worthless loans issued by reckless companies without capital, and gave to the eventual crash an effect it otherwise would not have had.

From out of the wreck the country has been gathering all that was of value, and upon a new basis business has been gradually re-established. We are not now withdrawing money from productive pursuits, nor from manufactures or other legitimate business, to sink it in the wilderness, or to waste it in the extravagance of the past. We are increasing production, and in 1874 the transportation companies actually carried more productions, measured by quantities, than in 1873 or 1872, showing that, notwithstanding the "stagnation," the country kept on adding to its material wealth.

We have reformed our social habits. No money can now be borrowed except on sound securities. There are no fancy properties. We can no longer expect in advance the prospective gains of speculations. We now are compelled to live within our income, and those who never worked before are now expected to work. The theory of great expectations has exploded. We are living in a time of actual realities. We are doing business on capital, and not upon speculation. We produce more; we have more men earning a surplus over what they consume; we are not driving so fast, nor so thoughtlessly, as the country is doing a better and a safer business than before the panic.

Chicago has largely shared in this general restoration of industry. The panic for a time closed many of our industrial establishments. With the almost immediate recovery of our banks, and the inflow of money to pursue the breakfast and provisions, business was resumed. The city temporarily closed workshops opened their doors. The discharged operatives were recalled, first on half, then on two-thirds, then on full time. Other factories began business, and more labor was employed. Trade with the prosperous interior was resumed; sales of merchandise were increased, and remittances were prompt and punctual. Over a large part of Illinois and the West, farmers were able in 1874 to pay off mortgages; they increased their live stock, their implements, the number of their workmen, and the area under cultivation. They bought and sold for cash, and brought cheaper goods to market. The rebuilding of the city temporarily suspended, was resumed. Large additions were made to the number of dwellings. The large drain upon the savings banks caused by the suspension of work began to go back, and the season of 1874 closed with a general restoration, and in many cases increase, of the business of the city over that of previous years.

In 1872 there had been a costly and extensive expenditure for business warehouses and stores in advance of the demand. They were erected in anticipation of the future, and a large part of this property remained idle in 1873 and 1874, yielding no income to its owners. Nevertheless, in 1874, there were numerous additions to this class of property. Vacant lots and blocks were covered with new warehouses and stores, and the solidity and compactness of the business districts were made more complete. The long and severe winter of 1874-5 was really more opportune upon certain classes in Chicago than was the panic of the year before. There was a heavy demand

on the savings banks. But the business of Chicago in 1875 has been renewed in a most satisfactory manner. Since the panic there have been larger additions to the residence property, not so much to the number of palatial residences, nor to those costing from \$25,000 to \$75,000 each, as to those of more moderate cost, and costing with lot from \$7,500 to \$15,000. We have also had a large number of buildings hardly known here before, three-story dwellings costing with lot from \$2,500 to \$6,000. These are the evidences of permanent prosperity, as well as increase of population. Another striking fact, and more peculiar to Chicago than elsewhere, is that these dwellings are to a great extent owned by the occupants, and the cost of the others admits of their being rented at moderate rates. Under the combined influence of increase of business, abundance of money, and cheap rents, a large number of warehouses and stores which since their construction have been unoccupied, have now found tenants; the weather-beaten signs of "To Rent" have disappeared, and well-fitted stores and active business have taken possession of most of the hitherto unproductive improvements made after the first. "The Future," for which they were built, has to a great extent already arrived, notwithstanding the building of similar property, which has continuously kept on.

The number of unemployed has gradually diminished. The number of persons employed at daily, weekly, or monthly wages in Chicago at this time exceeds the number at any time since the panic. Our manufacturing business has increased, and has given employment to an increased number of persons. There are persons out of employment as in any city in large cities; but the number, outside of those who are professional non-workers, and those who will engage only in kid-glove labor, is less now in proportion than for a long time. The indebtedness of the people is less than in 1873. The period since the panic has been devoted to settlement. The insolvent have divided their assets among their creditors, and have stepped down and out. The holders of mortgages on real estate have exchanged their evidences of debt, taking up one with another, and releasing contracts that could not be filled. Individuals have settled their balances, collected all that was due them, and paid off what they owed. New debts unsecured by available security have not been contracted. Credits are short, prices low, and payments frequent. Business is done nearer a cash basis than ever, to the great advantage and profit of all concerned. Money is abundant, and the rates of interest low. Production is constantly enlarging, and if wages are not so high, prices of commodities are proportionately less, and there are more persons employed. The deposits of the savings banks have largely increased. All over the city, even to the extreme districts, improvements are going on, and there is general activity, all indicating that, while the extravagant expenditures of 1873 no longer exist, new developments are more substantial and permanent, business now doing; that, while the short cuts to fortune have been abandoned, there are more persons pushing onward along the slower high roads to comfort and competency.

**THE NEW YORK POLICE.**  
 A committee of the New York Legislature is now in session in New York City, busily engaged in investigating the management of the police force of the metropolis. Two or three discharged members of the force have made affidavits that the Captain, Sergeants, and patrolmen are in partnership with the chief criminals of their respective districts. In return for a sum of money, sometimes fixed and sometimes a percentage of the "profits," these officials engage, it is said, to protect the "panel-houses," the houses of ill fame, etc., from any interference. State's evidence, especially when given by ex-employees, is to be received with great caution; but the story told in these affidavits is a straightforward one. Moreover, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less reputable of the police force was a better than the others, an officer of excellent character, Sergeant Gooch, has supplemented these charges with similar ones, which he supports in an affidavit that states date, names, and numbers, and appears to be beyond contradiction. The state of affairs disclosed is simply shocking. The police force seems to have been used in certain precincts to protect, instead of prevent crime. When a man complained of having been robbed in a house that did not pay blackmail to the police, the inmates were promptly arrested, and, unless the necessary bribes were given, brought to trial. But if one of the less



[illegible]

world over. In returning to the States, Mr. JOHNSON & Co. made the remark that the talent of the McKINTY JOHNSON family no longer appeared in the maps made by the firm. The publishers brought suit, and, by some hasty legal fiction compelled him to appear as defendant in the Edinburgh. It is clearly by the provincial law of Scotland a serious and irreparable injury to the publisher to be put in conflict against him of £1,275. Sir CHARLES DILLON would have paid this propositio sum to save further annoyance, but he was induced by public sentiment to appeal. The Court of Appeal, however, was equally impressed by amount outrageous, and assessed damages at £100, compelling the plaintiff to pay their own costs and half those of the defendant. Trying an editor by jury is a practically hard thing for the editor.

JUVENA, a Roman engraver of the highest rank, lately committed suicide. His friends were shocked beyond measure by his death, and utterly unprepared for it. He was apparently prosperous and happy. His position as an engraver was recognized. He was lately married and in easy circumstances; and it was supposed that 67 years of life had given him some sort of philosophy that would enable him to withstand the rough knocks of the world. The peculiar features of his death are worthy of notice. He had his emotions, stirred by his own hand, until the last gasp. Extracts from this strange journal are given as follows:

I am old—With a serene and cheerful conscience I am ending my life.

I have been married, but have not yet arrived. I now met the wife in my bed.

How strange! The blood mounts to my head. God pardon me, for I pardon my enemies, I do not—

What a world! What a world! It is too late, however, to repent the evil. I will now get on to the end.

At 4 o'clock the body was found. The right hand held a revolver, which had been discharged in this manner. JUVENA left behind him letters which mention certain persons in connection with and threatening him with anonymous communications, and, strange as it may seem, the Roman public is disposed to visit with a weight of obloquy the persons accused. Inasmuch as the dead man was confessedly insane, it may well be that the worst scenes were creatures of his own imagination.

The unauthorized and untrue statement that the editor of the London Times, Mr. DELANEY, is to be retired from service by a drawn forth from the columns of the New York Times, is testimony to the abilities of the great London editor. Mr. JENKINS served under Mr. DELANEY, and knows whereof he speaks. The kind and amount of work done by Mr. DELANEY are altogether peculiar to his position. He is a man of great energy, and a man of great energy in America works from 9 to 10 at night until 5 the next morning, or undertakes himself the disposition of details. Yet such are said to be the ordinary working hours of Mr. DELANEY, and his personal supervision is not confined to the ordinary hours of his office. For thirty-five years he has sustained this enormous burden, and still he is fresh and untiring. Though perhaps in need of some rest, there can be no truth in the rumor that he is to be retired in any disgrace; and the reputation of the profession in America. As the New York Times says: "It does not become any journalist, no matter what may be his standing or country, to utter a single carefless word of Mr. DELANEY."

The mother-in-law in the capacity of a defendant is not the fond creature to whom we—some of us—have been accustomed to look upon with mingled feelings of awe and humiliation. The attitude of the mother-in-law is usually a kind of a mystery. It happens that the majority of mothers who move about so grandly in their own domestic circle is reduced to a human level when she appears on the wrong side of the bar of justice. Some time ago a suit of this description was tried in a New York court, and the result was highly instructive to the defendant. Another of the same sort has come before the United States Court at St. Paul. The mother-in-law in the latter instance was sued for \$20,000; her ungrateful son-by-marriage saying that she was instrumental in alienating a wife affection from her husband by the company of his wife and child. The practice of suing mothers-in-law is really becoming prevalent, and promises in time to work a social revolution of no mean proportions.

In the face of the moral hue and cry in England against the "Contagious Diseases act," which is what is called here "loamied prostitution," the report of the Commissioner of Police for 1871 maintains that it has not only reduced the number of venereal diseases, but has also saved many of the fallen, and especially of the young girls, amounting to almost total repression of juvenile prostitution in the large Parisian and dock-yard towns, to which only the act applies. The report claims that during the last year there were 1,000 girls in the police place and in bad company were saved from falling, and 206 who had but recently commenced a vicious life were reclaimed. The aggregate number of prostitutes has been reduced from 10,000 to 2,072, and this reduction is clearly, conspicuous in the case of young girls.

MR. JOHN BURNETT is said to be meditating a memoir of some memoirs something in the style of those published by Gen. SHERMAN; and the view of the world is a very interesting one. He has the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his intention as equivalent to a confession that the best days of his public life are over. Mr. BURNETT has a large store of information to draw upon for such a work. He has also, we may say, a very good knowledge of the world, and is able to give the qualified announcement of his

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## SECRET SOCIETIES

[illegible][illegible][illegible]























**TO EXCHANGE**

**TO EXCHANGE**  
O'KUMBER BY T. B. BOVD, ROOM 14 1/2  
Madison-st.  
Very nice place, very handsomely improved, dwelling of  
rooms, about 20 oak-buildings, all under same title. Call  
on me. Close to station in Callaway County, Missouri.  
Will sell at worth of stock and crops go with farm, for  
improved Chicago property. Will assume \$25,000 mort-  
gage.  
Room dwelling and hotel at Oltana, and dwelling in  
rooms, Ill., for good wild lands in Iowa. Price, \$12,000,  
clear.  
Farm on Illinois and Seneca-st., clear, and 160 acres  
near Seneca-st., clear, for improved property in city. Price  
\$10,000.  
Lots, Main, in half block of depot, at Brighton, for  
lands, or anything that is worth \$1,000.  
A story house on Madison-st. (new) rents, \$8,000  
Sherman and Polk-sts. for sale, improved, \$17,000.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

for real estate. Address L. O. F. (firm only).  
**WANTED**—To purchase a large amount of LUM-  
 ber, or connected with. Largest quantity of  
 and give a standard make of paper. Address B  
 offices.  
**\$10,000** CAPITAL IN A NEW BRICK STORE  
 for two years at \$500 per year. J. J. W. and P.  
 Dorchester.

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**  
 ELEGANT WALNUT AND RICH SILK  
 Dressing and parlor suits, and curtains and bed  
 room suits. **Cost—\$100; completely new; for sale at \$75.** MAIL-  
 order suits. Address—  
**FREE DISPENSING OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD**  
**GOODS ON INSTALLMENT, B. F. HANSEBORG, 635**  
**Madison St.**  
**BESTS ON INSTALLMENT, AT PRICES LOW-**  
**ER THAN IN ANY OTHER.** We can fit you with  
 furniture, carpets, draperies and curtains at  
 prices lower than you have seen for fifteen years. It will  
 be an example to you. Address—  
**B. F. HANSEBORG, 635 MADISON ST.**  
**FREE THE TABLETS OF THE**  
**ENTERTAINMENT OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALL-**  
**MENT.** From \$100 to \$10,000. **FREE** former prices  
 and character suits at \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75, former prices  
 at \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450,  
 \$500, \$550, \$600, \$650, \$700, \$750, \$800, \$850,  
 \$900, \$950, \$1,000, \$1,050, \$1,100, \$1,150, \$1,200,  
 \$1,250, \$1,300, \$1,350, \$1,400, \$1,450, \$1,500,  
 \$1,550, \$1,600, \$1,650, \$1,700, \$1,750, \$1,800,  
 \$1,850, \$1,900, \$1,950, \$2,000, \$2,050, \$2,100,  
 \$2,150, \$2,200, \$2,250, \$2,300, \$2,350, \$2,400,  
 \$2,450, \$2,500, \$2,550, \$2,600, \$2,650, \$2,700,  
 \$2,750, \$2,800, \$2,850, \$2,900, \$2,950, \$3,000,  
 \$3,050, \$3,100, \$3,150, \$3,200, \$3,250, \$3,300,  
 \$3,350, \$3,400, \$3,450, \$3,500, \$3,550, \$3,600,  
 \$3,650, \$3,700, \$3,750, \$3,800, \$3,850, \$3,900,  
 \$3,950, \$4,000, \$4,050, \$4,100, \$4,150, \$4,200,  
 \$4,250, \$4,300, \$4,350, \$4,400, \$4,450, \$4,500,  
 \$4,550, \$4,600, \$4,650, \$4,700, \$4,750, \$4,800,  
 \$4,850, \$4,900, \$4,950, \$5,000, \$5,050, \$5,100,  
 \$5,150, \$5,200, \$5,250, \$5,300, \$5,350, \$5,400,  
 \$5,450, \$5,500, \$5,550, \$5,600, \$5,650, \$5,700,  
 \$5,750, \$5,800, \$5,850, \$5,900, \$5,950, \$6,000,  
 \$6,050, \$6,100, \$6,150, \$6,200, \$6,250, \$6,300,  
 \$6,350, \$6,400, \$6,450, \$6,500, \$6,550, \$6,600,  
 \$6,650, \$6,700, \$6,750, \$6,800, \$6,850, \$6,900,  
 \$6,950, \$7,000, \$7,050, \$7,100, \$7,150, \$7,200,  
 \$7,250, \$7,300, \$7,350, \$7,400, \$7,450, \$7,500,  
 \$7,550, \$7,600, \$7,650, \$7,700, \$7,750, \$7,800,  
 \$7,850, \$7,900, \$7,950, \$8,000, \$8,050, \$8,100,  
 \$8,150, \$8,200, \$8,250, \$8,300, \$8,350, \$8,400,  
 \$8,450, \$8,500, \$8,550, \$8,600, \$8,650, \$8,700,  
 \$8,750, \$8,800, \$8,850, \$8,900, \$8,950, \$9,000,  
 \$9,050, \$9,100, \$9,150, \$9,200, \$9,250, \$9,300,  
 \$9,350, \$9,400, \$9,450, \$9,500, \$9,550, \$9,600,  
 \$9,650, \$9,700, \$9,750, \$9,800, \$9,850, \$9,900,  
 \$9,950, \$10,000, \$10,050, \$10,100, \$10,150, \$10,200,  
 \$10,250, \$10,300, \$10,350, \$10,400, \$10,450, \$10,500,  
 \$10,550, \$10,600, \$10,650, \$10,700, \$10,750, \$10,800,  
 \$10,850, \$10,900, \$10,950, \$11,000, \$11,050, \$11,100,  
 \$11,150, \$11,200, \$11,250, \$11,300, \$11,350, \$11,400,  
 \$11,450, \$11,500, \$11,550, \$11,600, \$11,650, \$11,700,  
 \$11,750, \$11,800, \$11,850, \$11,900, \$11,950, \$12,000,  
 \$12,050, \$12,100, \$12,150, \$12,200, \$12,250, \$12,300,  
 \$12,350, \$12,400, \$12,450, \$12,500, \$12,550, \$12,600,  
 \$12,650, \$12,700, \$12,750, \$12,800, \$12,850, \$12,900,  
 \$12,950, \$13,000, \$13,050, \$13,100, \$13,150, \$13,200,  
 \$13,250, \$13,300, \$13,350, \$13,400, \$13,450, \$13,500,  
 \$13,550, \$13,600, \$13,650, \$13,700, \$13,750, \$13,800,  
 \$13,850, \$13,900, \$13,950, \$14,000, \$14,050, \$14,100,  
 \$14,150, \$14,200, \$14,250, \$14,300, \$14,350, \$14,400,  
 \$14,450, \$14,500, \$14,550, \$14,600, \$14,650, \$14,700,  
 \$14,750, \$14,800, \$14,850, \$14,900, \$14,950, \$15,000,  
 \$15,050, \$15,100, \$15,150, \$15,200, \$15,250, \$15,300,  
 \$15,350, \$15,400, \$15,450, \$15,500, \$15,550, \$15,600,  
 \$15,650, \$15,700, \$15,750, \$15,800, \$15,850, \$15,900,  
 \$15,950, \$16,000, \$16,050, \$16,100, \$16,150, \$16,200,  
 \$16,250, \$16,300, \$16,350, \$16,400, \$16,450, \$16,500,  
 \$16,550, \$16,600, \$16,650, \$16,700, \$16,750, \$16,800,  
 \$16,850, \$16,900, \$16,950, \$17,000, \$17,050, \$17,100,  
 \$17,150, \$17,200, \$17,250, \$17,300, \$17,350, \$17,400,  
 \$17,450, \$17,500, \$17,550, \$17,600, \$17,650, \$17,700,  
 \$17,750, \$17,800, \$17,850, \$17,900, \$17,950, \$18,000,  
 \$18,050, \$18,100, \$18,150, \$18,200, \$18,250, \$18,300,  
 \$18,350, \$18,400, \$18,450, \$18,500, \$18,550, \$18,600,  
 \$18,650, \$18,700, \$18,750, \$18,800, \$18,850, \$18,900,  
 \$18,950, \$19,000, \$19,050, \$19,100, \$19,150, \$19,200,  
 \$19,250, \$19,300, \$19,350, \$19,400, \$19,450, \$19,500,  
 \$19,550, \$19,600, \$19,650, \$19,700, \$19,750, \$19,800,  
 \$19,850, \$19,900, \$19,950, \$20,000, \$20,050, \$20,100,  
 \$20,150, \$20,200, \$20,250, \$20,300, \$20,350, \$20,400,  
 \$20,450, \$20,500, \$20,550, \$20,600, \$20,650, \$20,700,  
 \$20,750, \$20,800, \$20,850, \$20,900, \$20,950, \$21,000,  
 \$21,050, \$21,100, \$21,150, \$21,200, \$21,250, \$21,300,  
 \$21,350, \$21,400, \$21,450, \$21,500, \$21,550, \$21,600,  
 \$21,650, \$21,700, \$21,750, \$21,800, \$21,850, \$21,900,  
 \$21,950, \$22,000, \$22,050, \$22,100, \$22,150, \$22,200,  
 \$22,250, \$22,300, \$22,350, \$22,40

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, 75**  
horse-power, for sale at a great bargain; or will ex-  
change for good land. Apply to  
**WIFE AND SON, ENGINE AND WHEEL SHAPING**  
and BUSHING, 108 North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
**SALE OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, ETC., FOR SALE.**  
ALDER & CO., machinist depot, 51 West Maple.  
**SALE—A SMALL COMPLETELY FINISHED**  
STEAM ENGINE, 10 HORSE-POWER, 100 LBS.  
PRESSURE, 1000 RPM. Apply to  
**WILEY & SONS, ENGINE AND WHEEL SHAPING**  
and BUSHING, 108 North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
**SALE—HORSE-POWER ENGINE (1884)**  
for a quarter its value; also two brilliant dia-  
mond rings together or separate, a bracelet. See  
column 4.  
**SALE—800 POUNDS OF 10-INCH SQUARE**  
IRON, 1000 POUNDS OF 8-INCH SQUARE, 1000  
POUNDS OF 6-INCH SQUARE, 1000 POUNDS OF  
ANY PORTION THEREOF. Martin Babbitt Works,  
1000 North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
**SALE—ANVIL, BELLOWS, 4 VICES, 3**  
LATHES, 1000 POUNDS OF 10-INCH SQUARE  
IRON, 1000 POUNDS OF 8-INCH SQUARE, 1000  
POUNDS OF 6-INCH SQUARE, 1000 POUNDS OF  
ANY PORTION THEREOF. Martin Babbitt Works,  
1000 North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
**SALE—A 10-HORSE POWER PORTABLE**  
and marine, in perfect order. Apply at St.  
Louis, Mo. 1000 North 10th St.  
**TO BUY A GOOD ENGINE AND BOILER,**  
see advertisement in this issue. The price  
must be a bargain. Address: W. C. Trice,  
St. Louis, Mo.

**WANT TO BUY BOLTS CARVER: 14-SIDED**  
**building machine; 140 horse power, five rollers,**  
**range about 4 feet shafting, 5 pulleys; 1 heavy-**  
**duty 12 inch cutting machine; all second-hand; good**  
**condition. Address, B. G. Tolson, office.**











# SINFUL MAN.

## A Prominent Citizen of Quincy, Ill., Assassinated by an Unknown Party.

### Discovery of a Rascally Plot Against a California Clergyman.

#### He Is Driven from His Home by a Set of Perjured Villains.

#### A Brutal Murder Committed at Fort Wayne, Ind.

#### Abounding Financial Irregularities at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

#### A BRUTAL MURDER.

#### Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT WATKIN, Ind., July 3.—Last night, between the hours of 10 and 11, one of the bloodiest and most brutal murders ever perpetrated in this part of the State was committed in this city. The victim was Morgan Cronk, a German, aged 46, who earned a livelihood as a common laborer. The man who did the deed was Joseph Wall, a colored man, who was a member of the first 1000. Last night about 9 o'clock Cronk went to his lodgings in an unoccupied corner, and made himself comfortable in a bed. He was alone, and was sleeping peacefully. He was awakened by a loud knock at the door. He opened the door and saw a man standing in the doorway. The man was dressed in a dark suit and was holding a revolver. He demanded that Cronk get up and go with him. Cronk refused, and the man fired a shot at him. Cronk fell to the floor and the man fled. Cronk was taken to the hospital, but he died before he could be operated on. The police are now searching for the man who did the deed. It is believed that the man was a member of the first 1000.

A SHAMELESS IMPOSITION. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A Post this evening publishes a narrative of nine columns purporting to be a true story of the circumstances connected with the troubles of the Rev. Mr. Farwell, of Oakland, who was recently arrested and held in a cell by a church council, in October and November, 1913, for lascivious conduct with certain members of his flock, who was convicted and left town, going to Vallejo, finally settling at Heidelberg, Sonoma County. On the 16th day of October last the community was startled by the news that the Rev. Mr. Farwell had been arrested and held in a cell by a church council, in October and November, 1913, for lascivious conduct with certain members of his flock, who was convicted and left town, going to Vallejo, finally settling at Heidelberg, Sonoma County. On the 16th day of October last the community was startled by the news that the Rev. Mr. Farwell had been arrested and held in a cell by a church council, in October and November, 1913, for lascivious conduct with certain members of his flock, who was convicted and left town, going to Vallejo, finally settling at Heidelberg, Sonoma County.

# CASUALTIES.

#### KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. CONCORD, DODGE CO., Minn., June 25.—During the night of June 24 and 25, a severe storm struck the town of Concord, Dodge county, Minn. The storm was accompanied by heavy rain and high winds. A number of people were killed and many others were injured. The damage to property was also considerable. The storm was the worst in the history of the town.

# STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The steamer *Bozeman*, with a cargo of coal, was reported to have been sunk in the Gulf of Mexico. The ship was en route from St. Louis to New Orleans. The cause of the sinking is not yet known. The passengers and crew were rescued.

# DROWNED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. WHEELING, July 3.—The body of a man was found in the river at Wheeling. The man was identified as John Doe. He was a local resident. The cause of his death is not yet known.

# THE WEATHER.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Humidity	Clouds
6:30 a. m.	30.2	78.0	W. 10	75	Partly Cloudy
9:00 a. m.	30.1	79.0	W. 12	76	Partly Cloudy
12:00 p. m.	30.0	80.0	W. 15	77	Partly Cloudy
3:00 p. m.	29.9	81.0	W. 18	78	Partly Cloudy
6:00 p. m.	29.8	80.0	W. 15	77	Partly Cloudy
9:00 p. m.	29.7	79.0	W. 12	76	Partly Cloudy

# ARRESTS FOR LIBEL.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—A man was arrested for libel. The man was charged with publishing a defamatory article in a local newspaper. The case is being handled by the local authorities.

# FIRE AT RENSSELAIR FALLS, N. Y.

WATKINS, N. Y., July 1.—A fire broke out at Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. The fire was caused by a defective boiler. The damage to property was considerable. The fire was extinguished by the local fire department.

# OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrived—Steamship *Deermark* from London, and *Tyrus* from Glasgow. Left—Steamship *Deermark* for London, and *Tyrus* for Glasgow.

# KILLED FOR PLUNDER.

GALVESTON, Ill., July 3.—A man was killed for plunder. The man was charged with stealing property from a local merchant. He was shot and killed by the local authorities.

# FOREIGN.

## The Carlists Hard Pressed in the Province of Catalonia.

### Trial and Acquittal of the Jesuit Disfranchisement in Germany.

#### FRANCE.

#### THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 3.—The opening of the session of the three groups of the Left of the Assembly was held last night. Three hundred and thirty deputies were present. A resolution was unanimously passed, approving of the action of the government in the matter of the Jesuit Disfranchisement.

# THE POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Postmaster-General has been interviewed upon the results of his late tour of inspection, and is apparently much gratified with his trip, and what he has seen and learned. He states that he has met some 600 or 700 Postoffice employees, and has been impressed by their general appearance. They are an intelligent body of men, gave much information in regard to the practical workings of the postal service.

# CUBA.

HAVANA, July 3.—A party of young men from Havana left the suburban town for Cazo Hill, but were intercepted, and a number of them were wounded. The party was on a picnic, and was returning home when they were intercepted.

# CHINA.

LONDON, July 3.—Chinese advice says that several foreigners have been assaulted in Peking. The assaults were committed by a mob of Chinese. The foreigners were injured, but are now recovering.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 3.—There have been several heavy fallings, caused by the suspension of Alexander Colville & Co.

# THE WHISKY WAR.

REPORTS ALREADY ATTAINED. DUBLIN, July 3.—A report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

Another report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A third report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A fourth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A fifth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A sixth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A seventh report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

An eighth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A ninth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A tenth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A eleventh report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A twelfth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A thirteenth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A fourteenth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A fifteenth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

A sixteenth report has been received from Dublin that the whisky war is still in progress. The war is between the distillers and the retailers. The distillers are demanding higher prices for their product.

# THE WONDERS OF THE SEA.

## Viewing Fish from Under the Ocean—A Submarine Life at the Isle of Wight.

### Shark, Tuna, and Other Fish Seen from a Submarine.

SHARKELEY, Isle of Wight, June 10.—After several days of energetic sightseeing in very hot weather, we packed our valises and stole away to the Isle of Wight. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea. We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

We saw many fish, including sharks, tuna, and other large fish. The submarine was lowered into the water, and we began our descent. The water was very clear, and we could see the bottom of the sea.

# RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

## What Constitutes A Will.

### The Supreme Court Is To Be Too Big.

#### In This Case The Jury.

#### Elizabeth Walker et al. vs. The Supreme Court.

#### NOT ONE HOUR.

#### After reading this advertisement need any suffer with pain.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### It was the first and is the.

#### Only Pain Remedy.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### Radway's Ready Relief.

#### WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.



## PIANOS.

to HALLOWAY & CO.,  
Information with

This image shows a vertical strip, likely a page from a book or a scan of a document. The left side is a dark, textured surface, possibly the inner cover or binding of a book. The right side is a lighter, textured surface, possibly the page itself. A thin vertical line separates the two surfaces. The overall appearance is grainy and aged.



THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An old man named Bassett, aged 64, and another, of 71, are missing, the former from the Foundling's Home, and the latter from No. 11 Moore street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassas, was 84.8; at 10 a. m., 78.5; at 2 p. m., 83.3; at 5 p. m., 79.7.

The report that Mr. Berlin, a druggist at the corner of State and Thirty-first street, had attempted suicide, was without foundation, and was evidently sent forth for the purpose of injuring him.

A case of attempted suicide was reported as having occurred at the Tremont House yesterday, and was no doubt correct, but the persons in charge of that hotel decline to give any information regarding it.

A double team belonging to Fortine Brothers, brewers, ran away last evening on Taylor street, and on reaching Clinton street collided with a lamp-post. The driver, Daniel Fitzgerald, and the horses were injured slightly.

Four more bunks came yesterday. Richard Williams, of New York, \$25 and a gold watch; Fred Bauman, of Elgin, \$25 and a gold watch; and Warner Ogleby, \$15 and a gold watch.

None of the parties who did the swindling were arrested, nor were any of the swindlers arrested, nor were any of the swindlers arrested, nor were any of the swindlers arrested.

Ben Allen, the Evanston negro charged with stealing a horse and buggy, and held to the Criminal Court in bail of \$1,000 yesterday by Justice Quinn, was released by the court.

A delegation representing the fruit and vegetable growers of interior Florida have been invited by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce to ship here two to three cars loaded with specimens of the produce of their section.

The Chicago Chamber of Commerce has given to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce a large sum of money for the purpose of printing the proceedings of the Chamber.

Even assuming that the ordinary reports published in the Standard are correct, they are not correct, still there is no reason why the West Chicago should be selected as a medium of information.

The will of the late Francis A. Munroe, the actor, was filed and approved in the County Court yesterday morning. The estate is valued at \$35,000, \$30,000 of which is in real estate and the remaining \$5,000 in personal property.

The executor and executrix named in the will are Sarah A. Munroe and her husband, John A. Munroe, Jr., both of Chicago.

A meeting of the officers of the Second Regiment was held last evening at Turner Hall, corner of Clark and Madison streets.

Miss Caroline Westcott, late literary editor of the Chicago Times, has relinquished the pen for the desk, and will continue to reside in the home office in this city.

She has already won warmest praise from business men for her aptitude and rare capacity in her position, and is now being substantially testified to by a large amount of property and capital under her sole control.

She is now engaged in a real estate business, and is now engaged in a real estate business, and is now engaged in a real estate business.

An article in last Sunday's Tribune referred to by J. B. Davis, and now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Several thousand of these people are already domiciled in Nebraska, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

They are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and are now on their way to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

proceedings of the Board of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was held at the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

TRAVEL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Cape Cart"—Characteristics of Camp-Life.

A Welcome Meal—Traveling by Ox-Wagon—In the Saddle.

A Zoological Chorus—The Camp-Watch.

A NOTABLE NEGRO.

He Can Keep Track of 300 Horses—What He Knows About Horses.

Greene's Escape.

The most notable memory possessed by a man in the United States, perhaps, is that of Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

Alfred Dunsen, an inmate of the Chicago House of Detention, is a man of 35 years of age, and is a native of England.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

There is not much of fear, but more of self-satisfaction as to the success of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.